AUDIO SIGNAL PROCESSING APPARATUS AND SIGNAL PROCESSING METHOD OF THE SAME

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An audio signal processing apparatus and method using pitch information to change a length of predictive residual signals while maintaining continuity and thereby enabling conversion of a reproduction speed without changing a pitch and enabling a conversion of speed by a small amount of calculation, comprising shortening or extending residual signals on a time axis while maintaining pitch information, cutting out signals and connecting of different pitch sections in the respective frames based on resemblance of signals at the time of shortening, and extending predictive residual signals in respective frames by extrapolation at the time of extension. An audio signal compressed or expanded on the time axis can be reproduced without changing the pitch by synthesizing an audio signal by an LPC synthesis filter based on the generated new predictive residual signals.